

Virginia Gazette

O R,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls!—And make our Lives, in thy Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in thy JUST Defence!

June, 23, 1774.

(No. 3.)

NORFOLK, May 31, 1774.

A Letter to the Inhabitants of CHARLESTOWN.
GENTLEMEN,

THE occasion is too serious to admit of apologies for this unsolicited communication of our Sentiments to you, at this alarming Crisis to AMERICAN Freedom; for the time is come, the unhappy era is arrived, when the closest union among Ourselves, and the firmest confidence in each other, are our only Securities for those Rights, which as Men and Freemen, we derive from Nature and the Constitution. The late hostile parliamentary Invasion of the town of BOSTON, we deem an Attack upon the Liberties of Us all. Of the particulars of that unhappy transaction, we presume, you are already fully informed, and we doubt not shudder with us at this systematic mode of depriving the unrepresented American of his Rights and Possessions, and vesting the Crown with such despotic power over the free-born inhabitants of the capital of the Massachusetts Bay. What Measures are most proper to be adopted on this sad Occasion we are at a loss to point out; but we look to the wisdom of your city, in conjunction with the other large commercial Towns on this Continent, to take more immediately the lead in these important matters, and to fix upon such expedients in the regulation of Trade, as may be most productive of relief to our suffering brethren of BOSTON, and the general establishment of the Rights of these Colonies; and you may rest assured, that in every measure conducive to this grand continental object, you will always meet with our most hearty concurrence. We are under great Apprehensions for the People of BOSTON, lest they may sink under the weight of their misfortunes; and at the same time that we highly approve of the Expediency of a Congress, as proposed by several of the Colonies, we think the Trading part of the community ought particularly to interfere, for nothing but the most speedy and efficacious measures can relieve them; and if after all, there should be found an unhappy necessity to reimburse the India company for that just punishment they received for their ungenerous attempts on our Liberties; we trust there is no inhabitant of these colonies, who feels and thinks himself a freeman, but will cheerfully put his hand to the purse, and contribute to the pence. Inclosed we transmit to you the proceedings of the Inhabitants of the Borough of NORFOLK and Town of PORTSMOUTH, together with letters and other papers from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as also copies of the Resolutions and other Proceedings of the members of our late House of Burgesses both before and after their dissolution. We hope to be able to inform you more particularly of the collected Sense of the Trade of this colony at the general meeting of the Merchants next week at WILLIAMSBURG, when we expect further dispatches from the Northward. We hope the favour of a free and full communication of your Sentiments on this important occasion, and trust that your flourishing and respectable province will

still continue their generous endeavours for the establishment of the Rights of the Colonies, that the opposition of all America may be as extensive as the oppression. With the warmest attachment to the Interests of the Colonies, we are

GENTLEMEN, most Respectfully,
Your most Obedient Servants,

THOMAS NEWTON, junior.
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS,
PAUL LOYALL,
ALEX. LOVE,
SAMUEL INGLIS,
JOHN GREENWOOD,
ALEX. SKINNER,
WILLIAM HARVEY,
NIEL JAMIESON.

A True Copy,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clerk of the Committee.

BOSTON, June 2.

The following ADDRESS of the Episcopal Ministers and Wardens, was presented to Governor HUTCHINSON on Monday last, at the Castle.

SIR,

THE Ministers of the Episcopal Churches in Boston and the neighbouring towns, with many of the Wardens as could conveniently attend, hearing of your intention to embark in a short time for England, beg leave to express our unfeigned gratitude, for your generous attention and unwearied application to the important interests of this province, in which your wisdom and integrity have been equally conspicuous. If any of our fellow citizens have viewed your administration in a less favourable light, we are persuaded it must bowing to some misapprehension of your Excellency's intentions.

But that which falls more immediately within our province, is the regard you have always paid to the interests of religion, and the favourable notice you have taken of the Church of England within your government. We pleased, Sir, to accept this sincere testimony of our respect and gratitude, together with our earnest prayers, that the divine blessing may attend you, through the remaining stages of your life, and reward you with an eternity of happiness in this life to come.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

WHATEVER favourable notice I may have taken of the Church of England, the grateful return you have made in this mark of your respect, is also an ample reward, and will be an additional inducement to me, in whatever station I may be the remaining part of my life, sincerely to wish your prosperity, and to contribute every thing in my power to the advancement of the interest of religion among you.

On Saturday last a number of gentlemen waited on our late Governor Mr. Hutchinson, and presented to him the following Address:

To GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

WE, Merchants and Traders of the town of Boston, and others, do now wait on you, in the most respectful manner, before your departure for England, to testify for ourselves, the entire satisfaction we feel at your wise, zealous, and faithful Administration, during the few years that you have presided at the head of this Province.—Had your success been equal to your endeavours, and to the warmest wishes of your heart, we cannot doubt that many of the evils under which we now suffer, would have been averted; and that Tranquillity would have been restored to this long divided province; But we assure ourselves, that the want of Success, in those endeavours, will not abate your good wishes when removed from us, or your earnest exertions still on every occasion to serve the true interest of this your native country.

While we lament the loss of so good a Governor, we are greatly relieved that his Majesty, in his gracious favour, hath appointed as your successor, a Gentleman, who, having distinguished himself in the long command he hath held in another department, gives us the most favourable prepossession of his future administration.

We greatly deplore the calamities that are impending and will soon fall on this metropolis, by the operation of a late Act of Parliament for putting up the port on the first of the next month.—You cannot but be sensible, Sir, of the numerous evils that will ensue to the province in general, and the miseries and distresses, into which it will particularly involve this town, in the course of a few months. Without meaning to arraign the Justice of the British Parliament, we could humbly wish that this Act had been couched with less rigour, and that the execution of it had been delayed to a more distant time, that the people might have had the alternative, either to have complied with the conditions therein set forth, or to have submitted to the consequent evils on refusal; but as it now stands, all choice is precluded, and however disposed to compliance, or concession, the people may be, they must unavoidably suffer very great calamities before they can receive relief. Making restitution for the damage done to the property of the East-India company, or to the property of any individual, by the outrage of the people, we acknowledge to be just; and though we have ever disavowed, and do now solemnly bear our testimony against such lawless proceedings; yet, considering ourselves as members of the same community, we are fully disposed to bear our proportions of those damages, whenever the sum, and the manner of laying it can be ascertained. We earnestly request that you, Sir, who know our condition, and have at all times displayed the most benevolent disposition towards us, will on your arrival in England, interest yourself in our behalf, and make such favourable representations of our case, as that we may hope to obtain speedy and effectual relief.

May you enjoy a pleasant passage to England: and under all the mortifications that you have patiently endured, may you possess the inward and consolatory testimonies, of having discharged your trust with fidelity and honour; and receive those distinguishing marks of his Majesty's royal approbation and favour, as may enable you to pass the remainder of your life in quietness and ease, and preserve your name with honour to posterity.

William Blair, James Selkirk, Archibald Wilson, Jeremiah Green, Samuel H. Sparhawk, Joseph Turill, Roberts and Co. John Greenlaw, Benjamin Clark, William M'Alpine, Jonathan Suelling, James Hall, William Dickson, John Winflow, junior, Theophilus Lillie, Miles Whitworth, James M'Erwin, William Connor, James Perkins, John White, Robert Jarvis, William Perry, James and Patrick M'Masters, William Coffin, Simon Stoddard, junior, John Powell, Henry Laughton, Eliphaz Pond, M. B. Goldthwait, Peter Hughes, Samuel Hughes, John Semple, Howell Capen, Edward King, Byfield Lyde, George Lyde, A. F. Philipps, Rufus Green, David Phipps, Richard Smith, George Spooner, Daniel Silby, William Casneau, James Forrest, Edward Cox, John Berry, Richard Hiron, Zephion Thayer, John Joy, Joseph Goldthwait, Samuel Prince, Jonathan Simpson, James Boutneau, Nathaniel Hatch, Martin Gay, Joseph Scott, Samuel Minott, Benjamin M. Holmes, Archibald M'Neil, George Leonard, John Borland, Joshua Loring, jun. William Jackson, James Anderson, David Mitchellson, Abraham Savage, James Abby, John Inman, John Coffin, Thomas Knight, Benjamin Greene, jun. David Greene, Benjamin Greene, Henry H. Williams, James Warden, Nathaniel Coffin, jun. Silvester Gardiner, John S. Copley, Edward Foster, Colbourn Barrell, Nathaniel Greenwood, William Burton, John Winflow, Isaac Winflow, jun. Thomas Oliver, Henry Lloyd, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Winflow, Lewis Deblois, Thomas Aylwin, William Bowes, Gregory Townsend, Francis Greene, Philip Dumaresq, Harrison Gray, Peter Johnsonot, George Irving, Joseph Green, John Vassal, Nathaniel Coffin, John Timmins, William Taylor, Thomas Brinley, Harrison Gray, jun. John Taylor, Gilbert Deblois, Joshua Winflow, Daniel Hubbard, Hugh Tarbett, Henry Lyddel, Nathaniel Cary, George Brinley, Richard Lochmere, John Erving, jun. Thomas Gray, George Bethune, Thomas Aphorpe, Ezekiel Goldthwait, Benjamin Gridley, John Atkinson, Ebenezer Bridgman, John Gore, Adino Paddock.

To which his late Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU may be assured, that I have nothing so much at heart as to contribute to the relief of my country in general, and of the town of Boston in particular, from the distresses which you have described so fully in your address to me.

Your persons and characters are so well known to me, that I am sure you wish to do what may be necessary on your part, and your sentiments declared in this open manner, together with your known disposition to promote peace and good order in the government, will, I flatter myself, have a tendency to facilitate the success of my endeavours.

I entirely agree with you in your just sentiments of his Excellency the present Governor, whose administration I hope you will strive to make easy to himself, as prosperous to the province.

I thank you for so warm, affectionate and respectful an Address.

On Sunday last a number of Gentlemen of the Law, waited on our late Governor with the following Address:

To his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

A FIRM persuasion of your inviolable attachment to the real interests of this your native country, and of your constant readiness, by every service in your power, to promote its true welfare and prosperity, will, we flatter ourselves, render it not improper in us, Barristers and Attorneys at Law in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, to address your Excellency upon your removal from us, with this testimonial of our sincere respect and esteem.

The various important characters of Legislator, Judge, and first Magistrate over this province, in which, by the suffrages of your fellow subjects, and by the royal favour of the best of Kings, your great abilities, adorned with an uniform purity of principle, and integrity of conduct, have been eminently distinguished, must excite the esteem, and demand the grateful acknowledgments of every true lover of his country, and friend to virtue.

The present perplexed state of our public affairs, we are sensible, must render your departure far less disagreeable to you than it is to us,—we assure you, Sir, we feel the loss,—but when, in the amiable character of your successor, we view a fresh instance of the paternal goodness of our most gracious Sovereign,—when we reflect on the probability that your presence at the Court of Great-Britain, will afford you an opportunity of employing your interest more successfully for the relief of this province, and particularly of the town of Boston, under their present distresses, we find a consolation which no other human source could afford. Permit us, Sir, most earnestly to solicit the exertion of all your distinguished abilities in favour of your native town and country, upon this truly unhappy and distressing occasion.

We sincerely wish you a prosperous voyage, a long continuation of health and felicity, and the highest rewards of the good and faithful.

We are, Sir, with the most cordial affection,

Esteem and respect, your Excellency's most

Obedient and very humble servants,

Robert Auchmuty, Jonathan Sewall, Samuel Fitch, Samuel Quincy, William Pinchon, James Putnam, Benjamin Gridley, Abel Willard, Andrew Cagneau, Daniel Leonard, John Lowell, Daniel Oliver, Sampson S. Blowers, Shearjashub Bourne, Daniel Bliss, Samuel Porter, David Ingersoll, Jeremiah Dummer Rogers, David Gorham, Samuel Sewall, John Sprague, Rufus Chandler, Thomas Danforth, Ebenezer Bradish.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,
THE relation to the Bar which I stood in for many years together, makes this mark of your affection and esteem peculiarly acceptable.

I feel the distress coming upon the town of Boston. I am confident nothing will be wanting on your part, which may tend to promote the free course of law, and that peace and good order in government which seems to have been made the conditions of obtaining relief from this distress. You may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part which may tend to procure this relief for you as speedily and effectually as may be.

You certainly may be happy under the administration of his Excellency the present Governor, and I have great reason to join with you in a testimony to his amiable disposition and character.

An Address presented to Governor HUTCHINSON, by sundry Gentlemen of Marblehead, June 1.
To Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,
HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Excellency the Hon. Thomas Gage, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief over this province, and you, (as we are informed) being speedily to embark for Great-Britain: We the subscribers, merchants, traders, and others, inhabitants of Marblehead, beg leave to present you our valedictory address on this occasion. And as this is the only way we now have of expressing to you our entire approbation of your public conduct, during the time you have presided in this province, and of making you a return, of our most sincere and hearty thanks, and for the ready assistance which you have at all times afforded us, when applied to in matters which affected our navigation and commerce, we are induced from former experience of your goodness, to believe, that you will freely indulge us in the pleasure, of giving you this testimony of our sincere esteem and gratitude.

In your public administration, we are fully convinced, that the general good was the mark which you have ever aimed at, and we can, Sir, with pleasure assure you, that it is likewise the opinion of all dispassionate thinking men within the circle of our observation, notwithstanding many publications would have taught the world to think the contrary; and we beg leave to intreat you, that when you arrive at the Court of Great-Britain, you would there embrace every opportunity, of moderating the resentment of the government against us, and use your best endeavours to have the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and this country, brought to a just and equitable determination.

We cannot omit the opportunity of returning you in a particular manner, our most sincere thanks, for your patronizing our cause, in the matter of entering and clearing the fishing vessels at the Custom-House, and making the Fishermen pay Hospital money; we believe it is owing to your representation of the matter, that we are hitherto free from that burthen.

We heartily wish you, Sir, a safe and prosperous passage to Great-Britain, and when you arrive there, may you find such a reception, as shall fully compensate for all the insults and indignities which have been offered you.

Marblehead, May, 25, 1774.

Richard Hickley, Samuel Reed, John Lee, Robert Ambrose, Jonathan Glover, Richard Phillips, Isaac Mansfield, Joseph Hubler, Richard Stacey, Thomas Procter, John Fowle, Robert Hooper, 3d, John Prince, George M'Call, Joseph Swafay, Nathan Bowen, Thomas Roble, John Stimson, John Webb, Joseph Lee, Sweet Hooper, Henry Saunders, Robert Hooper, John Gallison, Jacob Fowle, John Pedrick, Richard Reed, Benjamin Marston, Samuel White, Joseph Hooper, John Prentice, Robert Hooper, jun. Thomas Lewis.

Governor HUTCHINSON'S Answer.

GENTLEMEN,
“So kind an address from so many gentlemen of respectable characters in the town of Marblehead, requires my most grateful acknowledgments. You may be assured of my endeavours, as far as shall fall within my sphere, to obtain what you desire.”

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

The following is a PROTEST of the Merchants and Traders of this town, unanimously voted at a very full meeting on Tuesday the 24th instant, viz.

“Whereas a paper, called an Address to Governor Hutchinson, has been handed about and signed in a private manner by sundry persons, who stile themselves Merchants, Traders and others of the town of Boston; and whereas the Merchants and Traders duly notified and met, having been refused a copy of said paper, although requested by their Committee, and apprehending said address is intended to justify the administration of Mr. Hutchinson, when Governor of this province; we hereby utterly disclaim said Address, and disavow a measure so clandestinely conducted, and so injurious in its tendency.”

May 30. Tuesday last the Justices of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, presented the following ADDRESS to his Excellency General GAGE.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To his Excellency the Honourable

THOMAS GAGE, Esq;

Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vice Admiral of the said province, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces in North-America.

SIR,

THE Justices of his Majesty's Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, are happy in having an opportunity before the close of the present term, at once to testify their loyalty to the King, to pay your Excellency their dutiful respects on your advancement to the chair of Government in this province.

The appointment of a gentleman of your Excellency's eminence and character, we esteem as a mark of the royal favour. We flatter ourselves that it will be acceptable to the people over whom you preside, as it may afford them encouragement that the powers

with which you are invested, will invariably be applied to the promotion of their peace and prosperity, and thereby they may lose the remembrance of their former troubles.

We are sensible that the care of government are at all times burthenome, and more peculiarly so when increased by any public dissensions. We therefore with your Excellency that wisdom which is from above, to direct you in every department both of office and duty, and that under your auspices the people of your charge, may ever enjoy the benefits resulting from a just and due execution of the laws, even security to their persons and property, and the happiness of British subjects.

The administration of justice we consider as the principal duty of Kings: in this view, conformable to our duty, we would tender your Excellency the earliest assurances that the executive powers wherewith we are intrusted, by our commission, shall in all respects be employed for the preservation of the peace and good order of this country, and that both as citizens and magistrates, we will afford every assistance in our power, towards rendering your Excellency's administration easy and happy to yourself, and effective of the most permanent tranquillity and welfare to this community.

To which Address his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE loyalty you express to the King, and your kind address to me on my appointment to this government, claim my warmest acknowledgments.

I receive the greatest satisfaction in the assurances you give of your intentions towards the preservation of the peace, and welfare of the community, and return you thanks for the assistance you offer to render my administration easy and happy.

I beg you to believe that as it is my duty, so it is my inclination to give a close attention to the administration of justice, and the due execution of the laws, and that I shall exert every power lodged in my hands, for the protection of his Majesty's subjects, that every individual may enjoy the blessings peculiar to a British constitution, by being secured both in his person and property.

This day his Excellency was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint me Governor and Captain General of his province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and my commissions having been read and published, I have met you for the election of counsellors for the ensuing year; on which business you have been convened agreeable to your charter. And as that work is finished, you will proceed as you shall judge fit, to the consideration of such other matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the first of next month. And you will be assured that I shall with pleasure concur with you to the utmost of my power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province.

I make mention of the first of next month, because I have the King's particular command for holding the General Court at Salem, from that day, until his Majesty shall have signified his royal will and pleasure for holding it again at Boston.

The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being so lately conferred, and the time since I took it upon me so very short, I have not at present any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the Provincial Treasurer having informed me, that sufficient provision is made for the redemption of the government securities that are now, and will become due in June 1775, you will have no other burden upon you but to supply the treasury for the support of government for the ensuing year.

Council Chamber,
May 26, 1774.

T. GAGE.

While the town was in meeting on Wednesday last, a letter was brought from Mr. James Boles, of the town of Milton in the neighbourhood of Boston; in which that Gentleman, for the encouragement and relief of the town, freely and generally offered the use of his flitting-mills, with all its utensils gratis, so long as the harbour shall remain shut up; the mill left in the like good repair as it is at this time. The town voted thanks to Mr. Boles for this kind offer. It is said that a flock of three or four hundred Pounds will be sufficient to keep this mill going; in consequence of which many hands may be employed making of Nails.

Boston May 26. Yesterday according to the Charter, the Great and General Court of Assembly of the province met at the State-House, and after the gentlemen who had been returned Representatives, were sworn in and had subscribed, they chose for their Speaker the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; who being approved by the Governor, they chose for their Clerk, Mr. Samuel Adams, after which with the Governor and Council of the last year, they proceeded to the old Brick Meeting House, and heard an excellent sermon on the 2d verse of the 19th Chap. of Proverbs. When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn.

After an elegant entertainment, (at which were present with his Excellency, the Gentlemen of the Council, the House of Representatives, the Clergy, the Officers civil and military, and several other Gentlemen) many loyal toasts were drank, and guns fired from the several batteries.

In the afternoon the Honourable Commons House of Representatives met and chose in twenty-seven Gentlemen Counsellors for the year ensuing.

Next day his Excellency, according to his privilege by Charter rejected the following thirteen of the number, viz. the Honourable, James Bowdoin, Samuel Dexter, John Winthrop, Timothy Danielson, Benjamin Austin, William Phillips, Michael Farley, James Prescott, John Adams, Norton Quincy, Jerethmael Bowers, Enoch Freeman, and Jedediah Foster, Esquires.

June 1. Yesterday Captain Oleshan failed for London, with whom went passengers, his Excellency Governor Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson, Esq; his second son, and Miss Hutchinson, his Excellency's youngest daughter.

Yesterday arrived here several transports from England with troops. Same day his Excellency Governor Gage set out for Salem.

His Majesty's ships, frigates and schooners, are now placed in such a manner in Boston harbour as to prevent any vessel's going out, or coming in, agreeable to the act of Parliament for blocking up said harbour, which to take place yesterday; so we have reason to expect that in a little time the town of Boston will be truly in a distressed and melancholy situation.—God send us speedy relief!

Thursday last arrived here his Majesty's Ship Tartar, Capt. Meadows, from Virginia.

The Regiment on board the transports arrived yesterday we are informed is the 4th, or Kings own which is to encamp on Boston Common.

EXTRACT of a letter from BOSTON May 28.

“Our Assembly have received Advice from the best Authority, that Doctor Franklin's Successor in office is authorized to open all Letters directed to the Committee of Correspondence, and inspect their Contents.”

Every Town in every Colony of America from which we have heard, consider the case of Boston is their own, and agree, in Sentiments, to unite their Strength, and exert every Faculty in the most determined persevering Endeavours to preserve their Rights and Liberties against the tyrannical Encroachments of Great Britain. To this End a Congress is soon expected; and a total Suspension of all commercial Intercourse between the Colonies and Great Britain and Ireland at least, it is generally believed will very soon take place.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

Last Monday evening the committee of correspondence met, when they read and answered the dispatches brought by Mr. Cornelius Bradford from Boston. Next Monday they will assemble again, after which it is hoped, their proceedings will be published, for the information of their constituents; the times are critical, and big with interesting events, which has occasioned the committee of correspondence at Philadelphia to promulgate their letter to Boston, and such other proceedings as were judged necessary for the satisfaction of the public.

Captain Cox in a schooner from Philadelphia to Montserrat, in lat. 39 met a schooner full of water, with her masts cut away. By papers found in a small trunk, fastened to her tarsel, she proved to be the sloop Hawk, Joseph Powers master, belonging to Mr. Shaw, of New London, bound to Guadaloupe, having on her deck when she came out 18 horses, and 18 head of cattle, as appears by the papers found.

The vessel mentioned to be ashore at Kay Large, by captain Guilford, as inserted in the papers the 16th of May last, proved to be a Spanish snow from the Havana, for the coast of Caracas, loaded with sundry dry goods, and about 40,000 dollars; the cash was taken up by capt. Wadham, of the sloop Lively, belonging to Providence, lodged with the custom-house officers there, and afterwards carried to the Havana by capt. Wadham, who was very amply rewarded for his trouble.

On the 17th of last month a very awful shock of an earthquake was felt at Cape Nicholas-Mole.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

To the Manufacturers and Mechanics of PHILADELPHIA, the Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN!

AT this very interesting and alarming crisis, when the enemies of liberty, and the rights of mankind have, with a vengeful arm, drawn the sword of power against our common freedom, by the hostile invasion of the town and port of Boston, and are aiming, by one fatal blow, to destroy the vitals of our constitution, and cut in funder the nerve of liberty, whereby the inhabitants of this once happy land will be transformed from the honourable character of Free Men, to the more than ignominious situation of vassals to our fellow subjects in Britain, and the instruments of toil, that have reared spacious cities in a wilderness, will drop from the laborer's hand; every man of sensibility, of honour and virtue, who can extend his ideas beyond the present moment, who really values his own welfare, and the future prosperity of America, will feel a righteous—a glowing indignation at this important juncture, and must think it his indispensable duty to stand forth with a manly, rational firmness, for the relief of our much injured devoted country.

To manifest to the world, that so large a portion of the inhabitants of this great city, as the manufacturers and mechanics know the rights that belong to them as men, and as free-born Americans, and have virtue and spirit to assert and maintain them, even in these days of violence, a number of your brethren, extremely solicitous for the interest and reputation of this continent, (this city and province in particular) propose a meeting with you, to-morrow, the Ninth Instant, at Six o'Clock, P. M. at the State-House, in order to lay before you a letter from the mechanics at New-York, with other papers of consequence, and to adopt such measures as will most effectually tend to unite us in the common cause of our country—strengthen the hands of our patriotic merchants—and animate and administer relief and solid comfort to our brave suffering countrymen in the besieged capital of Massachusetts-Bay.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Venice, March 5.

OUR commerce to the Levant has been so much harassed within these two years by the Russian cruizers, that there is no possibility to carry it on any longer. A great many of our vessels have been seized and taken into the life of Paros, where they were obliged to sell their cargoes; (besides several other difficulties which the Russians have put us to, in a time that the English, Dutch, and Danish vessels have been indulged to carry on their trade to Constantinople without the least molestation.) Our Senate having made several complaints to the Russian head-officers, and found no redress, they came to a resolution to send a powerful squadron into the Adriatic sea, and into those gulphs where the Russians cruise; the commanders of which squadron have orders to commit hostilities against any armed vessel of the Russians that might dare to examine any of our merchants ships; so we hope, by this squadron, that the commerce will be properly protected. As the Senate expects that this step will be attended with some greater and more important consequences, they are preparing themselves to resist the Russian fleet at all events. All our ships in the Arsenal are fitting out; several ships of war are just begun to be built, and particularly four very large vessels, two of them of eighty-four guns each, and two of seventy-five guns each. The utmost expedition, so that we shall be able (in case of necessity) to make a proper resistance against the Russian fleet, and hinder them from running into our harbours, or landing upon our islands: in the mean time, it is hoped that matters will be settled so as it will not come to an open rupture.

The new Russian squadron has been reinforced by 3200 men, they are still near Ragia, and expect Count Alexis Orlov, who is the Admiral General very day.

March 12. “They were from Stockholm, that within these three months their army has been augmented by 20,000 men, and about 15 large ships of war upon the stocks, and nearly finished.”

LONDON.

April 7. A letter from me, dated March 22, says, Prince Charles Stuart arrived in this city the 7th inst. and had the honour to be presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, with whom he has had several conferences since that time.

April 8. Bills of indictment were preferred at last Shrewsbury assizes by Capt. Chilcott, of the Charming Jenny, against three opulent inhabitants of Isle of Anglesea (one of whom is said to be possessed of a considerable estate, and to have offered 5000l.

ball) in order to their being tried at the next assizes on a charge of piracy, &c. when the bills were found. It appeared in the course of depositions, that on the 12th of September last, in very bad weather, in consequence of false light being discovered, the Captain bore for the shore, when his vessel, which cargo was valued at 19,000l. went to pieces, and all the crew, except the Captain and his wife, perished, whom the waves had brought on shore upon part of the wreck. Nearly exhausted they lay some time, till the savages from adjacent places rushed down upon the devoted victims. The Lady was just able to lift a handkerchief up to her head, when her husband was torn from her side. They cut buckles from his shoes, and deprived him of his covering. Happy to escape with life, he hastened to the beach in search of his wife; when, horrible to tell, her half-naked and plundered corpse presented itself to his view. What to do, Capt. Chilcot was at a loss; Providence, however, conducted him to the roof of a venerable pair, who bestowed upon him every assistance that his hard case required, who, in a short space, had been reduced from affluence to a most deplorable state. The Captain's wife, it seems, at the time the ship went to pieces, had two bank bills of a considerable value, and 70 Guineas in her pocket. There were five others concerned.

April 9. Yesterday morning about five o'clock, two revenue officers stopped a post chaise and four, on the Kent-street road, from whence they made a seizure of French bees, silk stockings, &c. to a very large amount. They were the property of a lady of distinction near one of the squares.

Yesterday the wife of one Aaron Brethwin, a barber, in Oxford-street, was apprehended, and committed to prison, for wounding an officer, who came to arrest her husband, in so terrible a manner in the belly with a carving knife, that it is thought impossible for him to recover.

The Wolfe, Watts, from Virginia, arrived in the Downs, spoke with the *Britannia*, Smith, for Quebec, on April 13, in middle channel between Ushant and Scilly, and all well.

Saturday as one of the workmen employed in rebuilding the house that was burnt some time ago in Great Queen-street, was pulling down a wall the lever broke, and his foot slipping, he fell into a cellar, and falling on his feet, his weight forced open a small door, when some others looking, and seeing some steps, went down upwards of one hundred, and then came to a large place paved with stone, and in it a leaden coffin; upon opening it, they found a man upwards of seven feet four inches high, and a stone at the head, marked N. T. 1540.

EXTRACT of a letter from LONDON.

There is a persuasion here that America will see, without any interposition, the ruin of Boston. It is to the last importance to the general cause that your conduct should prove the opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and destroyed piecemeal, it is certain that every part, in turn, will feel the vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general slavery must ensue. The colonies should never forget Lord North's declaration in the House of Commons, that he would not listen to the complaint of America till she was at his feet. The character of Lord North, and a consideration of what surprising things he has effected towards enslaving this country, makes me own that I tremble for yours. Plausible, deep, and treacherous, he has no passions to divert him, no pursuits of pleasure to withdraw him, from that accursed design of deliberately destroying the liberty of his country. A perfect adept in the arts of corruption, and indefatigable in the application of them, he effects great ends by means almost magical; because they are unseen. In four years he has overcome the most formidable opposition in this country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with terror; at the same time, he has effectually enslaved the East India Company, and made the vast revenue and territory of India, in effect, a royal patronage. Flushed with these successes, he now attacks America; and certainly, if we are not both firm, united, and wise, he will triumph in the same manner over us. In my opinion, a general resolution of the colonies to break off all commercial intercourse with this country, till they are secured in their liberties, is the only advisable and sure mode of defence.

An extraordinary petition from the province of Pennsylvania, it is said, will shortly be presented to Parliament.

On Wednesday last Lord D—went out to spend the evening, and ordered his coachman to be with him at eleven o'clock; the coachman not being to his time, his Lordship went home in another gentleman's carriage; and as they were passing through Berkly-square a man in disguise came up and demanded his Lordship's watch and money. His Lordship's man-cook spent the evening out also; and when he came home, he shewed his Lordship's Gentleman what a bargain he had bought. My Lord soon after called for his Gentleman to undress, to whom he related that he had been robbed of his watch and five guineas. The Gentleman said that he believed that he knew where his Lordship's watch was, and that he believed the cook had got it. The next morning an officer was sent for, and both cook and coachman were taken into custody. The watch was found upon the cook.

Yesterday morning the body of a woman, stripped entirely naked, was found with her throat cut in a ditch in a field near Walworth in Surrey. It was very much emaciated and disfigured, and is supposed to have lain there some weeks. It is imagined she was first murdered and then robbed by some footpads.

The Account between BRITAIN and her COLONIES candidly stated.

AMERICA stands clearly indebted to Britain for her original existence; for her happy constitution; for the lenient and tender indulgence and support extended to her in her infancy; for the protection of her territories and her commerce when invaded hostilely by an usurping power; for establishing her limits on a solid and permanent basis, immovable and incontrovertible; and for extending her possessions at an enormous expence; for undertaking a long, bloody, and expensive war in support of her rights, and the future security of her property and trade; for securing a foreign market for such of her commodities as the British dominions cannot consume; and for the annual expences of supporting a government and military establishments in the provinces and islands in AMERICA.

On the other side of the account, GREAT-BRITAIN is indebted to her colonies in AMERICA for the consumption of her manufactures; for immense sums arising from duties and excise on the commodities of AMERICA; for the balance which the AMERICAN productions exported to foreign countries, bring in favour of Britain; for the consumption of India goods, which leave a considerable revenue in duties, and great gains behind; for the gains arising by the AMERICAN trade; for the nursery of able mariners that are raised by the vast navigation carried on between BRITAIN and AMERICA; but above all, for the influence and consideration which the extensive and populous dominions of BRITAIN in AMERICA give her with other states, as a martial, powerful and commercial nation. Without the support of BRITAIN, AMERICA must become tributary to some other nation; without AMERICA, BRITAIN would cease to be an opulent, powerful nation; their interests are inseparable, and their separation is incompatible with their natural ideas and high notions of liberty and freedom, in the pure unadulterated sense in which ancient, not modern, patriots have conceived them.

This circumstance, BRITAIN should confine to AMERICA her original privileges and immunities without blemish; her powers of distinct legislation and taxation, under the immediate controul of the Crown and its Governors; the trade and navigation of AMERICA should be so limited as to make the same mutually useful; AMERICA should look up to BRITAIN for defence and protection, and for the encouragement of her trade, and good government of her police; AMERICA must abandon her illicit trade with Holland and France, and receive such necessaries of life and convenience

as her industry and her fertile soil have not yet produced, from BRITAIN, IRELAND, and her sister colonies; America must, by her own special act, bear a proportional part of the expences of Government; AMERICA and BRITAIN must conclude that their interests and security are inseparable; and they must look upon the promoters of seditious sentiments to revive dissensions, and lead their affections astray from each other, as enemies to both, and tools to foreign powers.

ANONYMOUS completed from our LAST.

NOTHING upon the earth could more resemble the residence of Divinity. The gentle flowing waves were repelled only by the graceful ascending slope of green sod, which formed an extensive dyke, that protected the city and its enchanting environs from any inundation. And this vast bank truly an imperial work, sublime in idea, great in execution, extended some leagues, and had robbed the ocean of a territory, that some centuries past might have been the most ravishing bay in all the East—Night drew an everlasting veil over this scene of perfect earthly beauty; for three hours before sun-rise we perceived three vast spiral columns of bluish coloured smoke ascending in regular ringlets high in the air, accompanied with three thundering explosions, such as no human mind can conceive. For a short time, a rapid volcano of fire blazed out, and in less space than ten minutes was totally extinguished, by an inundation that rushed with so furious a rapidity through the breaches in the great dyke, that the right squadron of the fleet were forced from their anchors, one bomb-vessel drove on shore, and three large feluccas sunk into the vortex of the inundation.

The scene of misery that shewed itself at sun-rise surpassed all ideas of human distress: where a beautiful city, the pride of Turkish luxury, and the ornament of eastern magnificence, was no longer to be traced; where the smallest vestiges of this scene of human greatness no more appeared, the ocean by assault having taken possession of a whole country, and now seemed to pride itself with forming the most luxuriant bay in the eastern world. Of seventy thousand inhabitants, that three hours before this deluge of the sea, resided in the beautiful city of Bourgas, it was imagined five thousand souls only saved themselves upon the great dyke, to whom all marks of humanity, tenderness and generosity, were shewn by the Admiral.

We are informed, this dreadful catastrophe was occasioned by our shells penetrating into a vast powder magazine in the center of the town, and from the heavy fire of the left division of our fleet having made, about two hours before sun-rise, two extensive breaches in the dyke, near four great flood-gates that drained the fosses of the fortifications, and three canals in the environs of the city.

We have now destroyed the largest magazines of naval and military stores in the Turkish empire; we have taken in the Bay the transports with the reinforcements for the Crimea; we have likewise taken some rich Turkey ships, with great treasure.

All the fleet and transports are this instant under sail, with a fair wind for the coast of the Bosphorus.

CONCLUSION of the LETTER to the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA: From our First.

YOU remember the time and its distress. You behaved as you ought. Convinced that a people, who wish to be free, must resolve to be free, you abolished the "abominable thing,"—and proceeded in your usual business without any regard to the illegal edict obtruded upon you.

Permit me to add two observations, relating to remarkable attendants on the Taxation comprised in that act, the memory of which is perhaps grown faint, from length of time, in some minds.

By the Statutes granting stamp duties in England, or Great-Britain, especial caution has been taken, that nothing more should be levied upon the subject, under any pretence whatsoever, than the duties themselves. These words run through those Acts—"That the Officers shall receive the several duties—and stamp and mark the vellum, parchment, and paper, &c. without any other fee or reward—which stamp or mark shall be a sufficient discharge for the respective duties, &c." And "the Commissioners shall take care, that the several parts of the Kingdom shall, from time to time, be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment and paper, stamped and marked as is directed, TO THE END, that the subjects &c. MAY HAVE IT IN THEIR ELECTION, either to buy the same off the Officers and persons to be employed, &c. at the usual and most common rates above the said duties, or to bring THEIR OWN vellum, parchment, or paper to be stamped or marked as aforesaid."

Was the Stamp-Act for AMERICA like those Statutes? Judge. By this it is enacted "that the High Treasurer or any three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasury shall once in every year SET THE PRICES, at which all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, shall be sold, &c." The stamps were kept in England. Ship loads of "all sorts of stamped vellum, parchment, and paper" were sent over to us. We had no choice either to take these or to carry other vellum, parchment or paper to be stamped. We must not only have paid the certain duties imposed, but the uncertain prices," which the Commissioners should please to "set, for the value of their "vellum, parchment, and paper;" "and penalties and forfeitures" fell upon us, every step we took, without paying these impositions. This surely was not only to be taxed by the Parliament, but over again for the same articles and by the Commissioners.

Here some men, whose minds are strongly impressed with ideas of equity, may ask, if it is possible that even a British Parliament should so wantonly degrade us. It is as true, as that the Port of Boston is THIS DAY shut up.

The "forfeitures and penalties thereby imposed were to be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record, or in ANY COURT OF ADMIRALTY OR VICE ADMIRALTY, appointed or to be appointed, and having jurisdiction in the respective colony where the offence should be committed, &c."

This was no regulation of trade. The facts, to be tried in any dispute, must have arisen on land—within the body of a county—as remote from admiralty jurisdiction on every constitutional principle, as a suit on a bond, or an ejectment for a freehold. Yet thus by a few lines, was the inestimable privilege of trial by jury, to be torn from you and your posterity. Thus the decision of the rights of property, not in controversies between man and man, on the question of "meum vel tuum," where though wrong by oppression, the wretched loser might draw a degree of consolation by reflecting that he had received some consideration for the substance taken away, or at least that a country gained his spoils—but in litigations founded on rigid forfeitures and arbitrary penalties—was to be referred to the incorrupt tribunals of single judges—appointed from another country—filled with its prejudices—holding their commissions during pleasure—totally independent on you—claiming fees and salaries to be paid out of your money condemned by themselves.

If this be "widom" it is not of that kind, the "ways whereof are past finding out."

The act, thus revoked by you, received soon after a formal repeal in Parliament. This was done by the 6th of GEORGE the III. Chapter the 11th. Because it was unconstitutional, as we were not and could not be represented there? No, because it deprived, "three millions" of loyal subjects of their darling privilege of trial by jury, "the best preservative of English liberty?" No, because "the continuance of the said act would be attended with many inconveniences; and might be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of?" GREAT-BRITAIN.

Cool, guarded expressions! Breathing the true spirit of the modern philosophy, & prevailing among the higher ranks in that polished Kingdom. How much care to avoid inconveniences and detriment to their own commercial interests! How sovereign a contempt for all the agonies, that bowed us down to the earth, while

indignation, shame, grief, affection, veneration, and gratitude combat within our breasts! They were advised to speak peace to our souls, by nobly assigning an "erroneous principle," for the repeal. No. The freedom of AMERICA is the Carthage of GREAT-BRITAIN—DELEND A EST. Let us repeal the act, but never resign the principle, on which it was founded.

One generous step however they did take, becoming BRITONS. It demands our acknowledgments: Nor should we withhold them. Why will they not suffer us to thank them for other favours?

The repealing act spoke an indecisive language, subject to comments, that might differ on different sides of the Atlantic. We might have been too much agitated between hopes and apprehensions. It would have been unkind to leave us in such a state of anxiety. It would have been unworthy of a free people, who were determined to subjugate another free people. PARMENIOS may steal victories. ALEXANDER scorned it.

Therefore the same day, I think, in which they repealed the Stamp-Act, in the next Chapter, however, they candidly explained to us their sentiments and resolutions beyond possibility of a mistake, by the "Act for the better securing the dependency of His Majesty's dominions in AMERICA upon the Crown and Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN."

"Lift up thine eyes round about: And behold, all these gather themselves together, AND COME TO THEE: Thou shalt surely clothe thee with them all, as with an ornament, and BIND them on thee, as a Bride doth." Isaiah, Chapter 47.

NORFOLK, June, 23.

Extract of a letter dated Pittsburg, May 30, 1774.

"I arrived here last Wednesday with Messrs. Duncan and Wilson, guarded by a party of Delaware, who treated us with a great deal of kindness, and gave us great reason to think they mean nothing but peace and friendship from all their actions. The Shawanese have raised 20 Warriors to strike the Virginians, who were to set off last Monday. I fear all the Traders are killed at the Shawanese towns, as there was a party of Mingoes gathered for that purpose. I am of opinion, it will be a general Indian War, though Col. Croghan thinks the matter will be settled in a short time."

Extract of a letter from Bedford, May 30.

"I suppose you have heard of the Indians killed at Whaling; since that time Indian White Eyes, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Saunderson, who were sent down the river from Fort Pitt, in order to accommodate matters with the Shawanese, are returned, but had hard work to get back; the Delaware, who at present seem to be friends, had enough to do to save their lives; the poor traders down among the Shawanese, no person can tell whether they are dead or alive, White Eyes, on his return to Fort Pitt, said the Shawanese were for war, and that 40 odd of them are at present out, intending a stroke (as is supposed) at some part of Virginia. The Delaware say they will not go to war, but there is no dependence on them; we expect every day to hear of their striking in some quarter. It is lamentable to see the multitudes of poor people that are hourly running down the country; such of them as stay, are building forts; God knows how it will turn out with them.—We intend, as soon as we hear of any damage being done, to erect fortifications here.—The Shawanese themselves say, that they have nothing against Pennsylvania, but only Virginia; but we may depend, as soon as they strike Virginia they will also fall upon us."

HAMPTON.

CLEARED OUT from this Port, from the 16th to the 23d June 1774.

The Schooner Betsey and Leah, Capt. Sears, for Granada, with 8000 feet Scantling, 10,000 feet Plank, 14,000 Staves, and 10,000 Shingles.

ENTERED INWARDS Sloop Success, Capt. Bohanan from Philadelphia, with 32 Tierces Rum, 10 Barrels Beer, 5 Tierces Loaf Sugar, 6 Wheat Fans, 12 Windsor Chairs, 1 Ton Hay, 10 Boxes Soap, 10 do. of Candles, 1 Ton Barr Iron, and 18 Boxes Lemons.

ARRIVED Sloop Peggy, Lemuel Watton from St. Christopher, with 72 Hogheads Rum.

A Letter to the 89 Members who signed the late Association, will certainly appear in our next.



RUN away from the subscriber in Norfolk county, on Monday the Thirteenth of this instant, a negro man named Peter, about twenty three years of age, of black complexion, about five feet six inches high; he had on when he went away, a brown serge jacket, lined with white plaid, oznabrig shirt and trowsers. Any person that will bring the said slave to me, shall have Five pounds if taken out of this colony, and Forty shillings if taken in Virginia.

JOSIAH HERBERT.



RUN away from the subscriber, a young Virginia born negro man, named Ben, about twenty one years of age, has a very black skin, well made, with remarkable white teeth, has a scar across one of his eye-brows, he had on an oznabrig shirt, no other cloaths; he run from the constable as he was a-going to whip him. I forwarn all masters of vessels, to receive him on board, as they may be sure to answer the consequence if they do. I will give the sum of Ten shillings, to any person that shall take him up in Norfolk county and deliver him to me; or if taken out of the county, the sum of Twenty shillings.

June 23, 1774

SOLOMON EDEY.

Wants a Place, as Tutor in a Gentleman's Family.

A YOUNG Man of unexceptionable character, who has had a liberal education at a very noted seminary of learning in a neighbouring province; and is capable of teaching Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra; with their application to the most useful branches of the Mathematics, as Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Gauging, Dialling, Navigation, Surveying, Conic Sections, the doctrine of Projectiles, Geography, use of the Globes, Projection of the Sphere, Astronomy, &c. A natural Philosophy, and the Mathematics have always been his most favourite studies, he hopes his abilities and mode of teaching, will afford complete satisfaction to any Gentleman who employs him.

N. B. A line directed to J. W. M. M. and left at Messrs. Duncan & Co's. Printing-Office, Norfolk; or at Messrs. Purdie and Dixon's Williamsburg, will meet due notice.

NORFOLK, June 23, 1774.

AMERICANS!

TYRANNY without a covering now bares you all in the face! Without the least shadow of justice your estates, your sacred liberties, are demanded by the voice of the canon, and with the sword pointed at your breasts! You must all unite to guard your rights, or you will all be slaves! It is not the rights of Boston only, but all America which are now struck at! Not the merchant only, but the farmer, and every order of men who inhabit this continent. I can see contained in this infernal plan of tyranny, Stamp acts, Land taxes, Revenue acts without number—and all the evils and calamities that wicked spirits ever invented, or human being ever suffered since the curse of tyranny has ravaged the world! —!— O Brothers! let our hearts be knit together stronger than death—our interest is one, if we lose our liberties our fortunes are no more—we are equally miserable—every species of cruelty and insult in one black cloud hang over our heads! Brothers! shall we despair amidst the rattling chains which are formed to bind us hand and feet. God forbid! Let every breast swell with disdain at the impious thought.

Our enemies have invaded the sacred rights of nature, therefore let us defend them so long as we have life, and I believe that the Great God who gave them to us, will look down with gracious approbation, and give us and our children cause to rejoice in his salvation. We must instantly break off all commerce with that country which is now forging chains for us—banish all luxury, and return to the frugality of our venerable forefathers—then Britain will soon feel the injustice, and be forced to restore our rights in full measure. This plan is easily executed and will insure success—but if it were possible for this measure to fail, we can do that which will not.

Brothers! Let us think of our heroic ancestors who fought and bled and died for this country—Let us think of our aged fathers and mothers—think of our wives and children—Let us look forward to posterity, and kindle with the complicated idea of our important duty in this great day of contest.

AN AMERICAN.

SPRING: a New PASTORAL.

WHEN approach'd by the fair dewy Fingers of Spring,
Swelling Buds open first and look gay;
When the Birds on the Boughs by their Mates sit and sing,
And are danc'd by the Breeze on each Spray,

When the Wood-Pigeons sit on the Branches and coo,
And the Cuckoo proclaims with its Voice,
That Nature marks this for the Season to woo,
And for all that can love to rejoice;

In a Cottage at Night may I spend all my Time,
In the Fields and the Meadows all Day,
With a Maiden whose Charms are as yet in their Prime,
Young as April, and blooming as May.

When the Lark with shrill Notes sings aloft in the Morn,
Let my Fairest and I then awake,
View the far-distant Hills which the Sun-Beams adorn,
Then arise, and our Cottage forsake.

When the Sun shines so warm that my charmer and I
May recline on the Turf without Fear,
Let us there all vain Thoughts and Ambition defy,
While we breathe the first Sweets of the Year.

When the Ev'ning grows cool, and the Flow'rs hang their Heads
With the Dew, then no longer we'll roam;
With my Arm round her Waist, in a Path thro' the Mead,
Let us hasten to find our Way home.

When soft Rest is requir'd and the Stars lend their Light,
And all Nature lies quiet and still;
When no Sound breaks the sacred Repose of the Night,
But at distance the Clack of the Mill;

With Peace for our Pillow, and free from all Noise,
So that Voices in Whispers are known,
Let us give and receive all the nameless soft Joys
That are mus'd on by Lovers alone.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP's Landing, JUNE 13th, 1774.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has opened Shop at KEMP's Landing, where he proposes Practicing the several Branches of PHYSICK, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY.—Diligent and constant Attendance will be given, and the most moderate Charges made

By their obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HODGSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

INTEND leaving this COLONY soon

THOMAS HUDSON.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News, for VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the first time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12. 6d. per Annum.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE.

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molasses and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the best Encouragement.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

NORFOLK, June 2d. 1774.

AS the SUBSCRIBER intends leaving the COLONY soon, those who have any Demands against him, are desired to give in their Claims, that they may be adjusted,

WILLIAM GLEN.

For Sale, by the Subscribers in NORFOLK

SADLERY, Oznabrigs, Kendal Cottons, Hats, Checks, Nails of all Sorts; Hoes in assorted packages, Barbadoes Rum and Spirit, choice Lisbon Wine, in Quarter Casks; Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, of Sterling, New York, and Virginia Qualities; Liverpool bottled Beer, London Porter, in Barrels, and half Barrels; Anchors, Cordage, &c. They have also lately imported a Cargo of Goods, they would sell together, to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, at a low Advance, for present Produce, or Cash, in October, next; Consisting of the following Articles. viz. Muslins, printed Linens and printed Cottons, Calicoes, Cambricks, London pins, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Black Pepper, Sagathys, Duroys, Durants, Tammier Calimancoes, Fashionable Ribbons, Sattin Hats, Capuchins, sewing Silk, three fourths, seven eight, and yard wide Manchester Checks, Printed Handkerchiefs, Jeans, Jennettes, Sattinets, Corderoys, Dimittys, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts, Ginghams, Tobines, Damascus, Armozeen, Rich Corded Tabby; Thread Hosi, Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Felt and Castor Hats, Broad Cloaths, Hardware of most Sorts, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimancoe ditto, Delph Bowls, writing Paper, brown Paper, Ink powder, Wafers, Hair Brooms, Sewing and Seine Twine, Lanthorns, Candlesticks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Shot, 4d. 6d. 8d. 16d. and 20d. Nails, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Pipes, Saws, Grindstones Iron Potts, and Ovens; Hempen and Flaxen Russia Linens, German and blister'd Steel, Garden Spades, Frying Pans, Sprigs of all Sorts, Queens China, Toys, Glass ware, Earthen ware, of various Sorts. &c. &c.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

PRINCESS ANNE, JUNE 16th 1774.

RUN AWAY from the SUBSCRIBER two Negro Men and a Negro Woman, namely, Peter, a slim fellow about twenty five years old, a dark Mulatto, a little pockmarked, with a fullen look and bushy head, born in Jamaica. Will, a stout fellow, an AFRICAN; about 25 Years of Age: Scar'd on the Cheeks after his Country Fashion, his Right Fore-Finger and Left Thumb Nails off, Part of one of his Toes off, speaks very little English. Candace, a dark Mulatto Wench, about 20 Years Old, a VIRGINIAN, much marked with a whip, very Artful. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, so that I Get them again, shall have the Following REWARDS. For PETER, Ten Dollars, For WILL, Four Dollars, and For CANDACE, Two Dollars, and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.

NORFOLK, JUNE, 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE, GENUINE MADEIRA Wine, Six Years Old,

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Indigo, Geneva, in Cafes and Casks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Also Flour, and Ship Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.
INTEND to leave this COLONY soon,
ISHAEL MARYCHURCH.

NORFOLK 8th June, 1774.

THE Debts due to the Estate of Andrew McCree & Co. are now put into the Hands of the Subscriber, who requests the favour of all those who know themselves to be indebted to the Company, to Pay their respective Balances immediately to Him, who is the only Person that can properly give them a discharge: The Accounts of those who fail so to do, will be put into the Hands of Mr. Thomas Claiborne, Attorney at Law, Norfolk.

Any Person having Demands against the Concern, or against Andrew McCree (now deceased) are desired to make them known to

WILLIAM MCCREE.

The above Advertisement is agreeable to

JAMES AGNEW.

ABOUT Eight Months ago, a Bare Box was delivered to the Doer for the Publisher of this Paper by Mistake: Containing 4 Dozen Bottles of Saun, marked JOHN DALVELL & Co. on each, the outside Package marked W. D. The Owner on applying to the PUBLISHER, will have it by first Opportunity. Being but lately arrived he had it not in his Power to discover the Mistake.



TO BE LET ON CHARTER to any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES.

The BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Vessel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th, Instant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrell'd Pork, Beef, and Herrings, Also Salt Butter, in Firkins; Hogs Lard in small Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.



THE SLOOP GRACE and SALLY, CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Master: Will carry about Six Thousand Bushels of Grain, in her Lower HOLD, and 300 or 350 Barrels between Decks.—For Terms, Apply to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. She has two Decks laid Fore and Aft.



RUN away from the subscriber in NORFOLK, an Apprentice Boy, named William Forbes, about 20 years of Age a Silver Smith by Trade, had on, when he went away a Bearskin Jacket lin'd with white Flannel, a pair of white Breeches, white Shirt, thread Stockings, a pair English made Shoes, with Pinchbeck pierced Buckles, He stoops in his Shoulders; wears his own Hair, some times tied, a little knock kneed; he is very much given to drink, and when drunk, affects to imitate the Irish accent.

Whoever takes up the said Apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber in NORFOLK, shall receive Three Pounds Reward. I forwarn all Masters of vessels, and others from harbouring him at their Peril.

June 15th, 1774.

JAMES MURPHREE.



RUN away last Night, from on board the Sloop Grace and Sally, Christopher Wilton Master, lying in this Harbour; A yellow negro fellow named Caesar, about five feet seven or eight inches high, 26 or 27 years old, much pitted with the small Pox, has a wild stare in his Eyes, which is observable at first sight; he is an artful specious fellow, and may pass himself for a free Man: We cannot describe his dress, as he carried off with him all the Sailors Cloaths he could lay his hands on.

He was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Yates on Rappahanock River, and lately sold in Antigua, whoever secures him in any Goal, and informs the subscribers so that they may get him again, shall receive forty Shillings Reward.

GILCHRIST and TAYLOR.

N. B. It is supposed he went up Rappahanock in a Craft that left this place last Night.

NORFOLK, June 9th, 1774